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## TAXING AT SOURCE NOW MAIN CAUSE OF CONTENTION

With This Eliminated,  
House Will Quickly

MONEY-TAX BILL

**MAY PASS TO-DAY**  
Governor-Elect Stuart Stands Firm in Opposition to Nominal Rate, and Quotes Bankers' Circular to Sustain His Position—Weaver Fa-

Prospects of a compromise settlement on the money tax question that has been under discussion in the House of Delegates for several days, seemed bright last night, though leaders on both sides are standing out firmly for their views. It is conceded, however, that whether the tax be 20 or 25 cents is not a matter of vast importance. There will be a test vote as to whether or not it shall be collected at its source—the main bone of contention at present—and when that has been decided one way or the other, all factions will probably unite in the final passage of the bill, thus allowing the tax to require four-fifths vote to take effect once.

**Stuart Stands Firm.**  
Governor-Elect Henry C. Stuart left the city yesterday for his inauguration address, the constant demand on his time while here having prevented the completion of that paper which was being written by him as to the taxation of money was unchanged—he believes the rate of 20 cents on \$100 to be the lowest that would be sufficient to meet the contribution of such a very low rate on this located at its source. At this rate, he believes that the State would be in support of this opinion, he referred to the claims of the Virginia Bankers Association in a circular issued by it that the State would be required to pay a rate of 55 cents on \$100, declared in their circular that it would "end the disgrace of law evaded and public confidence in the currency of the State by the permanent removal of money from banks on February 1" and would "encourage out-of-State inventors to place their

**For Assembly to Decide.**

Since the bankers believed last month that such good results would flow from a rate of 35 cents, Mr. Stuart took the ground that the effects would be bad if the rate were cut to 10 cents less than the bankers themselves asked for a few weeks ago. Mr. Stuart explained that he had agreed to a rate 10 cents lower than the association demanded in order to couple with it the self-imposed restriction of 10 cents per day, stating only his own opinion, and recognizing that the matter is one for the General Assembly to decide.

Chairman Weaver, of the House Fi-

Finance Committee, patron of the bill aggregating the tax on money to the State alone, who at first proposed a 2-cent rate, whose committee reported a 10-cent rate, and who, as a concession on Saturday, offered an amendment making the rate 20 cents, said last night that he had gone far enough to win and securing a compromise. He has shown his good faith, and desire to get an emergency bill, raising money from 2 to 20 cents, and thought the other side should make some concessions to secure legislation that all agree is seriously needed.

**Question Not Now of Rate.**  
Delegate Jordan, of Pulaski, patron of the substitute now pending, which has the approval of Governor-Elect Stuart, said last night that in drawing his substitute he had made a concession from the regular State rate of 3 cents, which he believed to be the least practicable rate.

proper one, and which the bankers a  
first approved, to the rate of 25 cents  
provided in his substitute. The ques  
tion, he said, was not now so much a  
matter of rate, but of whether the State  
proposes to provide effective means to  
collect the tax, or to wink at the eva  
sions that have been the custom rather  
than the exception in past years.

"The plan of collecting at the source simply means," he said, "that the bank will pay the whole amount of the tax and charge it pro rata to depositors. For the man with \$1,000 in bank the tax will only be \$2.50, and there will be no county, city or local tax. This does not violate the secrecy of a man's personal bank account, and for that

Will Make It Emergency Act.

practically no disagreement as to rate, whether it be 20 or 25 cents, and that the House is about evenly divided on the subject of taxing at its source, though the majority against this issue is claimed by Mr. Weaver. Assurances have been given, however, that where a test vote has been taken and the bill comes up on its final passage, either

with or without the passage of the source provision, it will receive general support, and so be made to take effect in time to apply to the 1914 taxing period. The Senate has already passed the Echols bill at 10 cents without any provision for collecting at the source, and is said to be very much opposed to that feature of the bill.

substitute. Advocates of the bill in the House believe that the Senate will agree to a 20 or 25-cent tax rate, to be collected as heretofore, and that a bill providing for that can be put on its passage in both houses and sent to the Governor for final approval within a day or two.

**Getting Down to Work.**  
Old hands at legislation are surprised at the rapidity with which this session has buckled down to work. In the ten days that the General Assembly has been in session, probably the most important matter to come before this session, the election of a Supreme Court judge, has been disposed of through the caucus choice of Judge

Joseph L. Kelly, of Bristol, the House has adopted the enabling act, and so did its calendar of one of the matters which in former years has taken up time. Thirty-two bills of all sorts have been reported by House committees, and are now on the calendar for some